LABOR'S STRUGGLE

Turbulent Miners Threatening to Strike in Pennsylvania.

A RIOTER CONVICTED.

Progress of the Strikes at Weehawken and Elsewhere.

THE LEHIGH BEGION. STRIKES THREATENED AMONG THE COLLIERS-THE MOLLY MAGUIRES AND OTHER MARAU-

ВЕТИLВИКМ, Ра., August 21, 1877. As has been previously intimated would be the case, the result of the miners' conferences upon the quesing work upon the old wages until September I has been adverse to the terms offered. This action of the of any resumption at any point and makes the issue between the operators and men worse, as now a general strike will be hastened in those districts where there is no trouble at present. Much color of truth is augurated soon by the fact that miners' committees are at work among the non-striking colliers at Eckley, Jeddo and Buck Mountain, and from certain suspic movements it is believed the men have consented to join in the strike upon certain terms. But two collierles are in operation now, and it is possible these will be stopped by strikers within the next twenty-

The Molly Maguire element that has asserted its away at Yorktown and Audeureid is pushing its operations actively in all directions, and the opinion is general that the riotous demonstrations at Beaver Brook of greater and more flagrant outbreaks. The strikers n many instances show an extremely wicked disposition, as has been evidenced at Beaver Brook and ather places, and it requires the greatest vigilance and Police and vigilance committees which have been organized, to prevent rioting. The rout of the Yorktown minors has caused a widespread feeling of it security among all classes of people, especially the op-erators, who fear that attempts will be made to destroy colliery property. This apprehension was visibly in treased this morning by the announcement of the iring and destruction of Friedman's store, at Summit Hill, where a terrible spirit of revenge has been engendered against some of the coal companies by the deerents of Molly Maguirism, who make that notorious hotbed of crime their rendezvous.

So far no outrages have been committed in mining

So far no cutrages have been committed in mining towns where there are regular policemen, but as the strike has now spread to the lawless parts of the "north" and "south" sides of the region, it is not in the least improbable that there will be a repetition, in the near future, of those terrible and sanguinary scenes that were witnessed in the middle coal fields during the memorable long strikes of 1870-1 and 1874-5.

The strikers embrace within their ranks at classes of colliery operatives, all of whom have become members of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association. The number of malcontent colliers belonging to this organization is estimated at between sixty thousand and seventy thousand. Another labor organization, the Knights of Labor, has attained a large membership among the miners and laborers. The strikers who have enrolled themselves under these Societies appear to be pretty well supplied with money, and as abundant relief seems to be coming in from other quarters, there are excellent prospects of this great labor war being a lengthy and bitter one. The entire output of 100,000 tons of coal from the Lenigh region has been embargoed, and the general business interests of the region are becoming so seriously depressed that bankruptcy threatens to some of the merchants.

The troubles in the Stambekin district are still un-

are becoming so seriously depressed that bankrupicy threatens to some of the merchants.

IN OTHER ENGIONS.

The troubles in the Shamokin district are still unsettled. The disagreement between the disastismed colliers and companies and individual operators is still unadjusted, with no indication of an early change for the better. The outlaws, who injest the outlying districts, are carrying on their terrorism apparently unmolestedly, and there is a general complaint among the farmers, who are the chief sufferers, of the outrages that are consummated by the vandals. The Cosi and Iron police and Citizens' Committee (vigitantes) are kept busy arresting parties engaged in riotous demonstrations. At Shamokin and in the adjacent districts Lieutenant £, W. Bridge, Land Agent of the Philadelphia and Resding Raitroad Company, assisted by a squad of Coal and Iron police, has been making numerous arrests. Among those arrested and now confined in the Northumberland County Jail at Sunbury are Philip Wiest, of Shamokin; Daniel Gass, of Sharptown, and James Tenety, of Springfield, and James Richards, of West Shamokin. All these men are notorious Molly Maguires, and have been concerned in plundering and destroying the property of the Philadelphia and Reading and Northern Contral railroads and the coal companies. The Coal and Iron police have also arrested sther parties implicated in the lawless operations. Among these jare James Kelley, Charles Bankes, alias "Chum;" Harry Hickey and William E. Knott, ill members of the terrible organization of among these jare James Kelley, Charles Bankes, aims "Chum;" Harry Hickey and William E. Knott, all members of the terrible organization of puthws that has rendered the coal fields notorious in the criminal history of the State. Lieutenant Moyer, of the Coal and Iron police, who commanded the squad that made these arrests, is about to make a descent upon a secret stronghold of the Mody Maguires in the mountains, and it is feared a terrible and bloody battle will eventuate, which will be participated in by the murderous strikers and other lawless characters who are hiding in the mountain forests. This determined but perilous movement, way, it is thought, result in clearing out the evil spirits and restoring peace to the disturbed and outlaw-ridden country.

ANOTHER RIOTER CONVICTED. ONE OF THE EASTON RIOTERS FOUND GUILTY OF STOPPING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUSS 21, 1877. before Judge Cadwallader, John Bont, the of the five participants in the railroad riots at Easign, Par recently brought to this city, was placed on trial. The government alleged that on July 28, at South Easton, the defendant and a large number of others stopped a a mail car and mail were attached, and that defendant said that by order of a committee the train could not go on, and it was stopped.

Ira Sherry, conductor of train No. 8 on this road running between Eimira and Jersey City, testified that on the night of July 25, at South Easton, the defendant Hunt came to him and told him that he was to take the mail car and online to Eimira, N. Y.; witness said that he could not take the engine and mail car without the rest of the train; Hunt said witness could not take the rost of the train; the train was not moved for about seven days from where it had stopped; the mail was taken by the local postimister from the mail car and into the post office; witness saw a man get on the train and cut the belt rope between the engine and the baggage and mail car; that bell rope was used to signal the engineer to move the train, and it being cut he could not be signalled.

Other testimony corroborated the first witness and showed that when the conductor refused to take the mail car ance and permit the other cars to be stopped Hu t prom; thy ordered the cugine to be cut toose. Hunt was orderly and was given a good character by soveral witnesses. running between Eimira and Jersey City, testified

For the defence John Sayler testified that on the night of this occurrence a telegram was sent to the l'ostmaster General at Washington, at tweive o'clock, and an answer was received next morning.

The telegram was in these words:—

POSTMASTER GENERAL, WASHINGTON, D. O.—
EUP-rintendent Goodman, Lebigu Valley road, reluses
to carry the mais to-sught. We effered engine, ongineer,
freman, brakeman and conductor, and would allo him to
take the mail car and agent and one local express car and
messenger through to Elmira. We do not hold ourselves
responsible. Answer immediately.

JOHN HUNT.

The reply was as follows:—

To John Hunt, Easton:—

Reilroad companies are not compelled to carry mails on any but regular trains.

Richard Second Assistant Postmaster teneral.

After addresses by counsel Judge Cadwailader charged the jury, saying that the regulations of the carrying of the mails was a matter for the general government and not for private persons. The defendant had in a wrong way produced these telegrams, but he was sadly mistaken as to his rights, and had probably sed others into error. If the jury believed the evid-nee, what he did amounted to an obstruction of the passage of the mails, for if a person engaged in an unlawill act he was guilty of the results issuing from his conduct, whether he intended it or not. If what he did amounted to an obstruction of the mail, he was guilty of the results issuing from his conduct, whether he intended it or not. The jury then retired to deliberate.

After a short absence they came in with a verdiet of guilty, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence. The trial of the other four prisoners will immediately follow.

THOMAS KENDALL AND JOHN G. CLEAVER ARRAIGNED FOR RIOTING IN READING-THE LATTER ACQUITTED.

READING, Pa., August 21, 1877. A hearing was given to-day on a writ of babeas

corpus in the cases of Thomas Kendall and John Cleaver, the former charged with rioting and inciting to riot, and the latter with incling to riot. After hearto riot, and the latter with incling to riot. After hearing the evidence of Officer Boone and the Reading Railroad and detective Lyou, of this place, which is very damaging against Kendall, he was remanded to prison. He is shown to have been conspicuous among the gang that caused the stoppage of trains; was seen in the crowd at the burning of the bringe and was among the mob when the troops were assaulted. Keadall is the same man who was courmartialed a short time ago at Harrisburg and drammed out of camp. Mr. Cleaver, who is one of our prominent busness men and a man of excellent character, was discharged, the evidence proving that he merely used indiscreet language in the presence of a single midvidual while in his place of business and was in no way identified with the rioters.

UNFAITHFUL SERVANTS DISCHARGE OF STRIKERS BY THE CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILBOAD COMPANIES. [BY TELEGRIPH TO THE HERALD.]

SYRACUSE, N. Y., August 21, 1877.
The Central and Hudson River Railroad pay our visited Dewitt to-day. Four freight conductors, fifteen brakemen and fitteen fromon engaged in the late strike were paid off and discharged. It is reported that sixty-three more engaged in the Dewitt strike will be discharged. The strikers counted out are very bitter against the company, and some of them are intent on mischiel. They declare when they get another chance the company's property will not he so carcinly guarded as it was. To-morrow the pay car visits Syracuse, and a large number in the shops here who were among the strikers are on the black list and will get their walking papers. The railroad company is determined to make an example of at least the ringleaders and punish them severely. Adams, a ringleader, is in jail and cannot get bail. Other ringleaders who have quit work and run away are to be arrested as soon as found.

TROUBLES IN PENNSYLVANIA ONE MINER ATTEMPTS TO SHOOT ANOTHER-ATTITUDE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COM-

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PITTSTON, August 21, 1877.
This morning, at about one o'clock, the upper end of the city was thrown into intense excitement by the report of a gunpowder explosion. A HERALD reporter found a man in search of a physician and from him learned that John to be William Rutledge, went to the window and fired a shot at Nalien, the ball taking effect in his arm. Mr. Nallen has been at work under one of the arm. Mr. Nallen has been at work under one of the small corporations that have advanced the wages of the men ten per cent. Rutledge, we lears, is an employe of the Lebigh Valley Railroad Company. The men in the employ of the company that Nallen is engaged with are working night and day to fill Western orders. The situation at Pittaton is quiet. The Pennsylvania Coal Company have not responded to the demand of the men; still no act of violence further than that above reported has occurred. The mercantile people alone have altered their general management by scrupalously insisting upon cash or evidence of ability to respond to the collector when the thirty days of credit expires.

respires.

The letter of Mr. Gowen, of the Reading Railroad, conceding to his employes what is considered as a virtual surrender, has stimulated the miners of the Fennsylvania and Butter Coal Company employes to continue the contest.

PAYING THE PIPER. BEIMBURSING MERCHANTS FOR THE GOODS DE-STROYED AT PITTSBURG-ALLEGHENY COUNTY DECLARED TO BE RESPONSIBLE.

PHILADELPHIA, August 21, 1877. The sequel to the railroad riot is just beginning to be enacted. The question of damage is to be met and the discussion of the matter has begun. The commitlosses received by merchants and shippersrepresenting the Maritime Exchange and the other the Pennsylvania Railroad Companyhad a long conference this morning. The policy of the railroad company was unmistak-ably expressed in the speech of Colonel Scott, in which he assumed that Allegueny county is responsible for all the losses. Mr. Scott stated that it was his dealer that those who had claims for loss by the riots should get their money in the quickest way posconcerned would be promoted by the acceptance of the circular issued August 17; that there was an which provides that the owners of goods damaged by riots should be paid by the county of Aliegheny; but, as the Pennsylvania Raifroad Company are not owners of these goods, they caunot collect the loss of the county of Aliegheny, but suit must be brought against the county of Aliegheny, but suit must be brought against the county of Aliegheny, but suit must be brought against the county of Aliegheny, but suit must be brought against the county of Aliegheny as common carriers were to pay the losses sustained by the shippers and merchants it might lead to complications that would probably end in the loss falling upon the Pennsylvania Raifroad Company, who are as much the victims of the parties engaged in the riots as the merchants and shippers. The quickest way, he thought, to collect the losses from Aliegheny county would be by following the course laid down in their circular. The Pennsylvania Raifroad were willing to give claimants any guarantee that the claims would be prosecuted as soon as their own claims were, and to promote this he suggested that a committee be appointed by the merchants to co-operate with the committee of the Board of Directors, to act as a sort of joint committee to take charge of the process. which provides that the owners of goods damaged by

promote the the start of Directors, to act as a sort of joint committee to the Board of Directors, to act as a sort of joint committee to take charge of the prosecution at the expense of the Ponnsylvania Raifroad, but to be as completely useder their control and direction and as distant from the Pennsylvania Raifroad as though presented by individual merchants.

The Maritime Exchange Committee surgested that the owners of goods deatrowed might be more willing to accede to the proposition of the raifroad company as per the circular of August 17 if they would give such owners and claimanis a guarantee that private charms would be prosecuted in advance of the claims of the company.

Colonel Scott consented to this only for the purpose of making common cause against Allegheny county. He would concede and agree to give private claims precedence over the claims of his company. He wished it to be distinctly understood, however, that he was only willing to do this for the sake of getting all the merchants to combine against the parties who were liable under the law. It was stated that some of the merchants left resident about surrendering to the railroad company their bills of lading, receipts and other private papers, for flear of embarrasing their future course. Mr. Scott said that all such documents could be receipted for and controlled by a joint committee to prosecute the claims. He due not think there would be much difficulty in collecting the claims, as proporty in Alleghony county was assessed at \$245,000,000, and a tax on this assessment sufficient to wipe out the entire claim against the county would be but 1 6-10 of a mill on the dollar. For the Pennsylvania Raifroad Company's claims there is an express law under which such losses as they have sustained can be recovered, and claimants' proper course is indicated to coilect their losses, so that there could be no claim against the commy under their liabilities as common carriers.

The will be another conference of the committoe when the claims of snippers are

CANAL TOLLS REDUCED. CUMBERLAND, Md., August 21, 1877. The Canal Board met here to-day and adopted the

following:-Resolved. That the president be and he is hereby authorized and directed to give notice that for the remainder of this season the tolks and wharfage on each from Camber and to Georgetown shall be reduced twenty-five cents a ton. Resolved, That this reduction is made on the condition that the rates of freight to boatmen be made at the uniform price per ton of ninety cents to Georgetown and ninety five cents to Alexandria, and that in the event of a violation of this understanding the president is authorized to re establish the present rate of toils.

The coal companies were notified, but what action they will take is not generally known.

Thirty-three boats were sent out to-day.

Last night at Borden's shoft a number of threatening notices were posted. The State's Altorney's attention was called to the matter to-day. The Shoriff will probably offer a reward for the apprehension of the miscreants. The notices created considerable lealing.

WEEHAWKEN QUARRY STRIKE. MEETING OF THE TRAP-BLOCK MAKEES - DETER-MINED TO HOLD OUT-STATEMENTS OF THEIR

The quarrymen engaged in the paving-block quarries of Weshawken and the surrounding districts, who are now on strike for an advance in the rates now paid for paving material, held a meeting yesterday afternoon at Weenawken to discuss the expediency of continuing to remain out from work. About one bundred and fifty men assembled, at two o'clock.
They were presided over by Mr. John, Padden, and Mr. Michael Henry acted as secretary. On account of certain misrepresentations said to have been made by some of the New York daily papers document was read and endorsed by the meeta document was read and endorsed by the meeting as expressing the views of the men. This set forth that the contractors receive \$1 27 per square yard for paving; that 1,000 block will on an average pave lorly-five yards, for which the contractors receive \$57 1b; that it only costs them about \$3 to lay the pavement of these forty-five yards, and that their other expenses are "royalty" \$3 per 1,000 blocks; teeming, \$3, and ferriage, \$4. The aggregate of these expenses in \$13 per 1,000 blocks, or lorly-five yards, from which the men agree that the contractors could afford to pay them \$20 per 1,000 for their work, and still make a handsome profit.

The paper also caums that the cause of the depression of prices exists in the substitution of grante blocks for the bluestone in the paving of the New York streets. It asserts that grante is interior as a pave-

meet, and that its use is attended with the further disadvantage that the money paid for it is entirely lost to the city, being all speat in the Eastern States, while that paid for Wechawken stone all returns to New York, since most of the quarrymen live there. The price at present paid for the granite is \$50 per thousand blocks, while the Jorser stone could be precured at the rate of \$35 per thousand, which would allow the men a fair living, while the material furnished would be superior to the Eastern stone.

Another document read at the meeting claimed that the contractors accepted awards at low prices, but secured a large profit by squeezing their men down to starvation prices. Three years ago they gave \$20 per 1,000, two years ago, \$16 to \$18, last year \$14, and now they were trying to come down to \$12, while the same time they were constantly increasing the size of the blocks. The men at the present rates can, it is said, make only seventy five cents per day. A motion was passed thanking the New York press for the notice they had taken of the wrongs of the quarrymen, after which the understanding that none of the men should go to work in the meantime.

ANOTHER FEMALE STRIKE. Seven women employed in the fitting department of L. Boyden's shoe factory, No. 208 Market street, Rewark, struct of solutions of a foreign of a foreign of the first camping of the foreign of the foreign of the foreign of the foreign of the working on contract for Hoyden. Yesterday two of the women, who are superior workers, were given work at the cld rate, but the others are still out. The wages paid ranged from \$5.00 to \$9.00 per week.

DONAHUE'S INTENTIONS.

The term of imprisonment of Donahue, the striker, having expired, he will, according to previous calculations, start at once for Hornellsville to confer with many friends who urge his coming. In conversation with a reporter yesterday as to his future movements Donabue spoke with earnestness on the wrongs of the workingmen and their means of redress. An organization among them, he claimed, would sink both political parties, and the formation of such an organization was a matter of no great difficulty. Mr. Donahue spoke of the ballot box as the primal source of redross; but in case of its failure he did not heatiste to lavor revolution. When asked as to the truth of the report that another reporal railroad strike was in contemplation be only

When asked as to the truth of the report that another general railroad strike was in contemplation to only smiled in answer and intimated that time alone would tell. The proper opportunity of the workingmen, he added, was sure to come.

Returning from Hornelisvillo Mr. Donahue purposes making his home in New York and starting a weekly paper to be called the Striker. Its mission will be the banding togother of the workingmen is one grand political struggle for their rights, and he predicts unquainfied success. The paper will contain all matters of news appertanting to workingmen. It will not discuss either politics or religion. All its thunder will be reserved for dissertations on capital and labor. The tone of the paper, Mr. Donahue says will be caim and peaceable, advising force only when nothing else will bring about a proper result. Justice, he stared, is all that workingmen want, and justice he is determined they shall have. Collectively they hold the power of government, and all his efforts will be devoted to concentrating this great power.

an his efforts will be devoted to concentrating this great power.

INTERVIEW WITH DONAHUE.

A Herald reporter learning yesterday afternoon that Deputy Sheriff Cummings had intormed General Pryor that he would release Donahue, the striker, precisely at eight F. M., visited Ludiow Street Jail an hour before that time. He found the colebrated striker is the dining room, quite at his case, smoking a Havana. He informed the reporter that he had his traps packed and was ready to start the moment the order of release arrived. The reporter sat and chatted with him on his future plan of operations. The clock told eight and nine without any message being received from the Sheriff or any explanation of the delay. Several reporters made their exit and their entrance. Donahue went out and received them politely, saying that he did not wish to be interviewed at any considerable length, but that he intended to make a full statement of his future hopes and prospects in a lew days. The conversation between him and the Herald man was interrupted about half a dozen times between half-past seven see half-past ten P. M. Every time the bell rang and the heavy doors clanged Donahue would prick up his ears, thinking it was the order of release, but the Wardon would onter, shaking his head significantly, and saying, "it's a reporter." After several abortive attempts at reserve Donahue finally shook off his restraint and entered into a confidential chat with the reporter. After briefly recapituting what appeared in the evening papers in regard to the rumor of his starting a newspaper under the suspices of the Brytherbood, ho went on to describe more fully in detail his inture work in the fall elections. "We mean to strike again," said he facetiously; "but this time through the moral power of the belief." He said that he hald been informed by all the deputations from all the principal organizations of the workingmen in this city, seliciting his aid and co-operation in the work of uniting the workingmen for a grant coap d'état at the ball

majority in the next Legislature who will be beyond the power of the corrupt politicians, and who will have laws passed not only for the ratiroad interests, but for the emancipation of the workingmen generally. The workingmen of New York have a strong hope that if united they can overthrow the present corrupt city government and put workingmen's representatives at greatly reduced salaries in most of the municipal offices.

REPORTER—Well, specifically, how do you intend to employ your time toward this end?

DOXARUE—By attending the meetings of the different associations in the city from this time until the November election, urging the necessity of union and snowing what it is bound to accomplish, and through our paper I shall sho make a tour through the state attending mass meetings, but I shall show by far the greater portion of my time in this city, and help push forward the movement through the Striker, a paper which we intend to have distributed through all the hodges in the country, sune which we shall attempt to put in the hands of every workingman. It shall be principally devoted to show the true relations between labor and capital.

capital.

REPORTER.—There will be nothing Communistic ad-

Capital.

Reporter—There will be nothing Communistic adyocated in it?

Donahur—No, sir; and I told Justus Schwab very plainly to-day that I was no Communiat, and that if he wasted to show his interest in the cause of the workingmen he would come on our platform and let the Communism of the Old World alone. Let us give the ballot the best charce possible, and then if—

Reporter—If what?

Donahur—Well, I need not discuss that point now.

Let's try the ballot first.

Reporter—Well, Mr. Donahue, are you certain that the organization in this city is in any degree effective?

Donahur—So much so that we have three to one sganest the politicians. We only want a combination of the different organizations, and this we can easily accomplish. The time is ripe, sir, for the revolution, moral and peaceable if possible; if not, otherwise. Sinceess is certain in any event. The workingmen will never succomb to their old rulgra again.

Reporter—How will your paper be supported? Have you any capital behind it?

Donahue—Enough to start it; the lodges will all contribute to a man, and it will all be run on the cooperative system. There are many capitalists in the movement who do not wish to show their hands at present, and the grangers are with us to a man. You know nothing about the spirit of the movement in New York. The West is united heart and soul in the cause.

Donahue was not released last night, and it is

WORKINGMEN'S ASSEMBLY.

The New York and Kings county members of the Executive Committee, recently appointed by the President of the Workingmen's Assembly of the State to arrange the programme for the government of the organizations here. Reports from the city and State were read and were of an encouraging character. were read and were of an encouraging character.

President George Bleir read some reports
from committees in Central New York to
the effect that the workingmen were never
better prepared for independent political action. Their
meetings are generally secret and no political backs
are admitted. In a lew days an address will be published to the workingmen and business men urging
them to unite this fail and select good men to represent them—men who will not be creatures of railroad
or municipal corporations.

MARGARET CARROLL'S REVENGE.

Some time ago Henry Reiners, a saloon keeper, of No. 2,078 Second avenue, caused the arrest of Margaret Carroll, a neighbor, for disorderly conduct. Margaret brooded revenge and bided her time. Yesterday she entered Reiners' store, bought a pint of the poorest whiskey, and then asked to see the proprietor's license. The astonished Reiners could not produce it. Margaret then obtained a warrant for his arrest, and he was straigned in the Hariem Police Court, Margaret conducted the prosecution and exhibited the whiskey in court. Justice Woesler held Reiners in \$100 bail for violating the Kacise law.

"CONFIDENCE CHARLEY" BAILED.

Charles Creavey, the young man recently arrested in Newark, N. J. for obtaining several hundred deliars worth of fancy goods by false representations, was last night heid to bell in the sum of \$1,500, Mesera, George Holzhauer and Witham H. Harrisch becoming his bondames. DASHED TO DEATH.

A PATAL FIRE ESCAPE EXPERIMENT-FALLING FROM THE POURTH STORY OF THE ASTOR HOUSE TO THE PAYEMENT.

One of those horrible accidents which every now and then shock and sicken a community occurred yesterday afternoon, at a quarter past one, amid the hurrying busy throng on Broadway, in front of the Astor House. S. E. Hardman, manufacturer and seller of a patent fire escape, while exhibiting practically his apparatus, fell from a fourth story window of the hotel, over fifty feet from the ground, and was dashed to death on the pavement below. The accident was owing to the breaking of the wire rope by which he was supported. Mr. Hardman, who was from Providence, R. I., had lately are escape in the States of New York, Connecticut and Rhode Island. He arrived in this city early yesterday morning in company with his friend, Ballou, a jowelry salesman, from Providence, on board the steamer Massachusetts, for the pur-pose of publicly exhibiting and selling his apparatus. During the forenoon the friends visited the Astor House, which Hardman thought the best place for the experiment. He requested per-mission of the manager of the hotel to practically demonstrate the utility of the invention by descend ing to the Broadway pavement from one of the upper windows of the building. Permission was readily granted, and at one o'clock one of the colored bell boys was sent up to show Mr. Hardman a room from followed, a description of the apparatus is necessary It consists of a steel wire rope about three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness, the strangs of which are wound around a cotton cord, and which is wound up in an iron strive, provided with a hand lever brake which regulates the paying out of the rope from the shrive. The shrive is attached to a leather belt placed around the waist of the person using the apparatus. One end of the rope is fastened in the room, and with his hand on the lever the user lowers himself gradually down by allowing the rope to unwind from the sbrive. What took place in the room from which the unfortunate man lelt is best given in the words of the bell boy who was present at the ac-

wind from the snrive. What took place in the room from which the suffortunate man felt is best given in the words of the bell boy how was present at the accident:

THE RELL BOY'S STORY.

Waiter Hatton, the bell boy, said to response to the writer's queries:—"I was called about one o'chock and shown a gentleman standing in the effice, whom the clerk told me to take to room No. 322, which is on the top floor, over the corner of Broadway and Vosey street. When we reached the room the gentleman, on looking out of the window, said it was too high for the experiment, and that he would not rather go to a room in the centre of the building, so as to lead in front of the Broadway entrance. He said he would, and he went to room No. 222 on the floor below, which is in a line with the centre of the portice. He then told me he would like to have some one roomain and help him. I said all right; I will say. There was a chamberinald in the room and. He instead one end of the roops to the loot of the bed in the room, winding it around twice; he asked us to hold on to the bed, which we did. I said. "That is a fruit looking oncern: I wouldn't trust my life on that." He answered it was all right, and looking out of the window said, "I would like to see some of our boys here." He meant his friends from Rudel island who came on the beat with him. I then said, jokingly, do you mean you want to say good by for the last time. He was by this time partly out of the window and 'rowning as if he did not like the discouraging way I spoke, said, "No, there is no danger of that." These were his last words. He has secured the thing in which the wire was wound to the belt and was banging just below the some sill. Just then the rope parted and he went down turning over and over until he struck the top of the portice, from which he bounded of to the pavement.

As he fell Hardman grazed G. O. Minnic, of No. 205 East Eighteenth street, who was passing, and knocked an unbrella out of his hand, completely shattering it. But a few inches closer and an

On the person of the descased were found a silver watch case, the works of which had been taken out, \$113 61 in currency, a number of printed circulars, explaining the merits of the fire escape and giving the address of Hardman as No. 116 Pibe street, Providence, R. I. He was about thirty years of age, and leaves a wife and young child living about eight miles from Providence. Several frience of the deceased, some of whom came down on the boat with him, were at the station house to see about the disposition of the romains. The family were immediately notified by telegraph of the sad occurrence. From his friends it was ascertianed that Hardman had but three weeks ago acquired the right to manufacture and self the invention in the States before named, and had, so far, been very successful. The apparatus weighed but five pounds, and was sold for \$10. Many has been sold to hotels. Hardman had descended many times successfully from great heights. On the day before he arrived in New York be had successfully let nimself down from the third floor of a large factory in Providence. He had let seven men down with it in a little over a minute.

Coroner Croxer gave a certificate that the deceased came to his death from a fracture of the skull by falling from a window of the Aster House, while experimenting with a fire escape. The remains were given in charge of M. Duffy, undertaker, at No. 80 Greenwich street, and the becosary permit having been obtained from the Board of Health were taken to his

wich street, and the necessary permit having been ob-tained from the Board of Health were taken to his nather's house in Providence on the quarter-past nine train last night in charge of Mr. Bal.ou, the deceased man's friend.

man's friend.

Now IT HAPPENED.

An examination of the shrive and rope which, being attached to the belt, fell with the unfortunate man, showed that it was rolled on carolessly and had evidently got fouled, and the swaying of the body had, anded the accomplishment of the fracture. The wire rope was broken off some six inches from where it entered the shrive. According to the prospectus the rope was calculated to stand a strain of 670 pounds. There certainly seems to have been evidence of carolessness en the deceased's part in that he did not place a piece of cloth or wood on the sharp stone edge of the sill, instead of sillowing the small three-sixteenth wire rope, the five atrands of which only consisted of four small wires each, to rest on it.

THE HOBOKEN TRAGEDY.

FURTHER TESTIMONY AT THE INQUEST OF MRS.

The inquest of Mary E. Eckert, who is supposed to have been thrown out of the window of her residence in Paterson avenue, West Hoboken, on the morning of the 17th inst, was resumed last evening by Coroner Crane at the Halpin Hall, West Hoboken,

Mrs. Schross testified that she lived on Paterson avenue, West Hoboken; knew the deceased for nine years: she came to her house on one occasion years ago and wanted to stay as she said her husband prestened to kill her; about twelve months ago she came again and said that she had to lock hersell up in the wardrobe as her husband had threatened to kill

Officer Thomas Reynolds, of West Hoboken, testified

that he had to do business in "the Shades," on the

morning of Friday last; he met Officers Hall and McLaughlin at Halpin Hotel at twelve o'clock and they waiked around together; they were in Paterson avenue at half-past one o'clock, near where Mrs. Eckert lives, when a woman out her head out the window over the butcher's shop and said there was something the matter up stairs, that there was a fight or a row or something of that kind; they then beard growns and started to go up stairs; Mr. Eckert was there dressed in a light panthoon, and Mrs. Eckert was lying in a bed in the centre of the room; the heard Mrs. Eckert say "takher," and that was all; Eckert did not seem to be excited or confused; he acted strange in going to the bedside of his wife after she cried out "father?" she pushed him away and apparently did not want to see him; he pushed his head away with her right hand; he spoke some words to German that I did not understend; I then told, him to sit down; I thought the lact of her pushing him away was rather a strange incident; Eckert at my direction went to the next room and sat down; witness and officer Mine out the way going up what made him throw his wife out the window, and he said he didn't do it; he will could have the came home or when his attention was drawn to it or anything of the kind.

Theodore Yucker testified that he lived in the same house with Mr. and Mrs. Eckert; about twenty-dre minutes before tweive o'dlock he heard a man making considerable noise; soon after heard a noise in over the butcher's shop and said there was something

Eckert's room as if of the moving of chairs and tables; he heard something falling down in the room; he fell asleep and was awakened by hearing a mean or cry, and recognized the voice of Mrs. Eckert; the cry was loud and lasted about a minute; after the cry he heard a person come down stairs, go out in the yard and go up stairs again; it was the same heavy step of a man as before.

The remainder of this witnesses' testimony was simply a corroboration of what has been stready discribed. One or two other witnesses were examined, and Coroner Grane adjourned the luriner hearing of the inquest until Thursday evening next, on which occasion two important witnesses from New York will be examined.

WAS IT A MURDER?

THE AGONIZING CRIES HEARD ON BLACK TOM'S ISLAND MONDAY NIGHT-INVESTIGATING THE

About half a mile south of Communipaw and a mile west of Bedice's Island, in New York Bay, is Black Tom's Island. It is of made dirt and the garbage of the streets, and is about sixteen acres and by the good people of Communipaw that the island is the resort of dissolute that the island is the resort of dissolute that the island is the resort of dissolute. people of both sexes, white and black, and bitter complaint is made that there is so little show of authority there. No one lives on the island; but there is a factory for the making of sitro-glycerine, most of the explosives used in the blowing up of Heil Gate being there manufactured. To any one pleasant enough spot, but at night its loneliness and its unguarded look, lying as it does in the very snadow of the great city, suggest its being the easy possible theatre of desperate crimes. Communipaw is now agitated over the question as to whether a murder was committed on the island on Monday night. Several of the cuizens neard cries inder, and yesterday expressed their belief in the proba bility of such a crime having been committed. The following are the latest revelations:-

der, and yesterday expressed their belief in the probability of such a crime having been committed. The following are the latest revelations:—

AGOMINING CRIES FOR MALE.

Mr. Christopher Degroof, a machinist in the shops of the Central Bailroad of New Jersey, at Communipaw, yesterday said, in effect;—"On Monday evening several persons, who live in Communipaw, were saling or fashing in the bay, passing near Biack Tom's island. Mr. Spencer, engineer in the Sub-Treasury building, in Wall street, and myself, were in one boat, and my two sons in another, on a pleasure excursion. Passing Black Tom's Island we saw two men bathing who were naked, and about ten feet from them was a boat in which were two women, who held their naked feet and imbs over the side of the boat containing the women. We sailed below the island and in about fifteen minutes I heard terrible screams. By this time we were so far off that I could hardly tell whether the screams came from children, women or men, but the cries indicated terrible lear. One of the men near by heard a man's voice crying out, 'Help' help' on God, oh God, oh God?' as of one in the last extremities. We immediately turned and rowed to the Communipaw shore. Here we met a nuncer of people, and among them Mr. Jerolemon, the well known boat builder of Communipaw, who, with his wife and child, had seen out fishing. Mr. Jerolemon had heard the cries and he exclaimed, For God?'s sake, boys, get up a crew, for a murder has been committed?' One man said he had heard the cry, 'My God' murder' help, oh help! We immediately got eight men and pulled around the island in two boats. We found nothing, but could family hear a boat pulling away in the distance. It looks to me as it a murder was committed, for the cries I heard were those of some one in merital agony.' Mr. Spencer said:—"The cries which I heard were those of a man, and in every way they indicated four his land. About eight o'clock I heard a scream from the slore, particularly of us man, and in every way they indicated four his

VALENTINE LISTERMAN'S DEATH

LOUISA WETSEL'S HORRIBLE DEED -THE IN-QUEST ON HER VICTIM'S BODY-SHE IS COM-

MITTED WITHOUT BAIL. The inquest on the body of Valentine Listerman, who died from a wound inflicted by his mistress was hold yesterday by Coroner Flanagan. From all the evidence thus far taken and the scene at the hospital when the woman, Louisa Wetzel, was con ronted with the wounded man, there is every reason to believe the story Listerman told on his deathbed to be true

Valentine Listerman was a cabinet maker and Louisa was a dresamaker. They were both single, and she lived at No. 440 East Twelfth street. Listerman had been a constant visitor for years, and he stated precriminal intimacy. On the night of the 5th of this month he had called at the house and was alone for some time with the woman. During this time no one knows what transpired, but it is certain that Louisa is

tine his life. Listerman was removed to Bellevue Hospital where, Listerman was removed to Bellevae Hospital where, it is said, every effort was made to save his life. The flow of blood was terrible, and from his outrance to the hospital it was, considered doubtful by many that he could live. He gradually sank, however, until Monday morning, when he died. No ante-mortem statement was taken, the matter having been put off until it was too late, but his story was told several times to the quotors and others. At one time Louisa was brought to his bedside, and after an effecting scene, teknowedged that the story told by her paramour was true. This acknowledgment was made in the prosence of witnesses. At the inquest yesterday, however, one douled the story entirely, and gave a version of her own, to which she made eath.

The Coroners' Office was crowded yesterday morning, and when the prisoner was brought in a flutter of excitement passed through the assemblage. Louisa is a tail bruseite, apparently about twenty years of age. She is alim in flure, but was dressed stylishly. She was accompanied by her sister. Upon her Louisa scened to depend greatly for aid and encouragement. The sister was siont, however, and whatever encouragement sie gave was given with her eyes, which were turned now and again on Louisa.

John Schuschi, a German, itving in the same bouse, testined that on the night in question he saw Listerman enter Louisa's room; he was there some time and it was a usual thing for him to be there, he heard screaming in her room about nine o'clock and saw Louisa's sister runs in from the stoop, crying, "What's the matter," He also alterward saw Listerman come out of the room and leave the house.

Police Officer Rebinson testified that he arrested Louisa on complaint of Listerman, who told him the whole story of how he had been mutilated by his misteress.

whole story or now he had stored and the physician that treas.

The physician at Bellevue and the physician that made the autopsy were examined and gave their cvidence to the effect that Listerman died of pysemia, the result of the wound.

result of the wound.

THE VERDICE.

The case was then given to the jury, and without leaving their scats they rendered a verdict to the effect that Valentine Listerman came to his death from injuries received at the hands of Louisa Wetzel on the night of August 5, 1877, at No. 440 East Twelith street. The following is the statement made by Louisa before the Coroner:—

My name is Louisa Wetzel; am thirty years of age; was born in Germany; live at No. 440 East Twelfth

my name is Louiss wetter; am thirty years of age; was born in Germany; live at No. 440 East Twentil street; am a dressmaker by trade; I nave known Mr. Listerman for some years and he used to visit us; he came on the evening of August 5; my sister was there; he went for a pan of beer; about nine o'clock my sister went out; he caught bold of me and outraged me; i was so excited atterward that I grabbed a knife and did that; I screamed and my sister came in. my sister came in.

The woman was, after the inquest, committed without bail to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE WILLIAMSBURG MUTILATION.

James Wildermott, the man who was so terribly mutilated by his former paramour, Mrs. Honore McCormick, in Williamsburg last week, is still lying

allowed her liberty. She closed by saying, "I only defended myself anyway. If he had been home with his wife like a decent man he would not have been cut." The surgeous of the hospital say that Wildermott may nossibly recover, though they cannot positively assert that he will. On this the Justice was compelled to remand the woman to the jail for two weeks, and she took her seat in the "Maria" bemoaning ner fate.

OUTRAGE AT GREENPOINT.

Long Island City Hose Company, No. 3, held their annual summer night's festival at Schwalenburg's Jackson Avenue Park, in the Dutch Kills, on Monday Jackson Avenue Park, in the Dutch Kilis, on Monday might. Among the many who participated were a crowd of young men trom Greenpoint and several young girls from New York city. Two of the latter, Lizzie Clancy, aged fifteen yoars, of No. 400 East Eighteenth street, and Mary E. Haipines, aged seventeen years, of No. 333 East Eleventh street, determined to go home by way of Greenpoint terry, at the solicitations of a young man named James E. Hoyle, who offered to escort them. He took them by a somewhat round about route to the foot of Milton street, Greenpoint, and there they were seized and outraged by a crowd of young seconderies, some of whom had been to the park. Mary succeeded is breaking away from her tortur-re, and, her screams attracting the attention of Roundsman Nicholson and Officer Quinn, they ran down and found the other girl in the hands of Richard Kane and John Connor. The two were quickly arrested and the girl was assisted to the station house. Yesterday morning Kane and Connor were arranged before Justice Elliott and pleased not guilty, but were committed without bail to answer on Friday. Hoyle, the young man who led the girls into the trap and who had been held as a witness by the Seventh precinct police, was then charged by the girls with taking part in the assault and was also committed to canswer without bail.

ENGLEWOOD'S SENSATION.

The officials of Englewood have a grand sensation on the Floyd mansion Sunday before last, and they seem determined to envelope all the movements of the imprisoned coachman, Merritt, in prolound mystery. Not a word can be obtained respecting their intentions in his regard from either the warden of the jall, John Dale, or from Mr. Miller, the Justice of the Peace. Daie, or from Mr. Miller, the Justice of the Peace. It seems that last Friday afternoon Merrist had a brief hearing before Mr. Mackay, the Fresident of the Proceeding Society of Engiewood, who is invested by the New Jersey laws with the same powers as a justice of the peace. Since that time, how ever, Merrist has concluded to waive any examination. Mr. Mackay heid court in the rooms of the Froiection Society, over the jail, yesterday morning. Morrist was brought better him, and on stating that he would waive examination was committed to Hackensack, the county seat, to await his trail. Before leaving for the city Mr. Mackay had not given any orders for the immediate romoval of the prisoner to Hackensack, and the towa authorities were in a quandary what to do, Mr. Miller, the "Squire," as ue is termed by the villagers did not wish to take any steps in the matter without orders from Mr. Mackay, as the latter had charge of the case. Mr. Dale, who feels very sore at the discovery of his excessesses in having left the key of the prisoner's cell in the door last week, is determined that Merritt shall not leave his hands until the requisite amount of red tape is unwound. Meantime, Englewood's detectives are hurrying about, talking now with Mr. Dale, now with Mr. Miller, and some conting amount of red tape is unwound. Meantime, Engle-wood's detectives are hurrying about, talking now with Mr. Dule, now with Mr. Miller, and some coming to New York to took for evidence. Reporters are con-sidered an automination. Mr. Merritt's father came to the town early in the morning, but, as he was not permitted to see his son, he soon left again for the city.

THE FORGERS.

The three forgers, Henderson, Weston and Gessner, who were arrested in Chicago at the close of the last week, have not yet been brought to this city. Detective B. G. Jayne, who made the arrest and whose nrrival with the prisoners was expected on Monday. rival with the prisoners was expected on Monday, came to town without them on Monday morning. He west at once to the Fifth Avenue Hotel and was shown to room No. 107, where constant efforts were made to see him on the day of his arrival and yesterday. To all persons who saked to see him, the reply was invariably given that he was out. Late a the evening it was said that he had been out sluce the forencon. Detective Jayne is not a government officer, as was satuded in the despatch from Chicago of Saturday last. He left the customs service about three years ago and has since carried on a private detective business. For three or four months he has been on the track of the forgers whom he has at last succeeded in arresting.

A TOO PROMISCUOUS HUSBAND.

In Justice Guck's court room, Williamsburg, yesterand pleaded not guilty to a charge of pout larceny, is the theit of a watch, preferred by his father-in-law, Mr. John Schiotz, of No. 143 Montrose avenue. But atter he had been placed in the cage he took alarm at the whispered conferences between his wife, her father, the Judge and one or two other parties. His patience finally becoming exhausted be induced a friend to sound them and discover what was going on. In a moment the words, "it's about the other girl," threw the prisoner into a fit of weeping, for, as he said to his informant, "it's Sing Sing sure." It appears to at Charles has been a very gay young man; he has been employed as condator on several street railroads, and house had excellent facilities formaking the acquaistance of young girls. On October 12, 1875, he was married to Mary Ann Kernan by Rev. Father Wragoman at the Roman Catholic Church of St. Alphonesis, Greenpoint, and he had three children by her. On Saturday, August 4, he was united in marriage to Angeliza Scheit, of No. 143 Montrose avenue, by Rev. Father Hauptman at the Roman Catholic Church of the Church of the Anguncation, Whitameburg. On Sunday last, fearing things were getting to complicated, he stole a watch valued at \$16, and, crossing the river, obtained employment on the Grand street crossiown line under the name of Charles Parker. Here he was arrested at one 4. M. yesterday and taken father, the Judge and one or two other parties. His

HEALTH OF THE CITY.

At the meeting of the Health Board, yesterday, missed for carelessuess in using disinfectants. John Stebert, a laborer at the Disinfectant Headquarters

Stebert, a laborer at the Disinfectant Headquarters, was also dismissed for being drunk and disorderly and giving disinfectants. The fat melting works of M. Donohue & Co., at No. 613 West Thirty-eighth street, were ordered to be closed on account of being in a dirty condition.

There were 553 deaths reported to this bureas during the week ending Saturday, Angust 18, 1877, which is a decrease of 72 deaths compared with the number reported the proceeding week and 59 less than the number reported during the corresponding week of 1870. The actual mortality for the week ending August 11 was 604, which is 566 below the average for the corresponding week of the past five years, and represents an annual death rate of 29.10 per 1,000 persons living, the population estimated at 1,079,020.

Of the total number of deaths reported for the week 65 were in institutions, 315 in tenement houses, 134 in houses containing three lamilies and less, 21n hotels and boarding houses, 7 in rivers, boats, streets, &c. The mortality in the past twelve weeks compares very lavorably with the deaths in the corresponding period of mat year. The total number of deaths reported to this oureau from the week ending June 2 to August 18 was 7,000, against 8,274 for the corresponding weeks of 1877, darthoad decases caused 2,137 deaths, of which 1,962 were children under 5 years, against 2,662 deaths from the same causes of which 2,456 were of children under 5 in the corresponding weeks of 1876, 2,752 children under 1 year, 3,464 under 2 years and 3,974 under 5 years reported to have died between May 26 and August 18, 1877, against 3,256 under 1, 4,184 under 2 years reported to have died between May 26 and August 18, 1877, against 3,256 under 1, 4,184 under 2 and 4,779 under 5 years reported 17 have died from May 27 to August 19, 1876.

HESSIAN HARVEST HOME.

The second day of the Hessian Harvest Home feat! val at Euboustein's Harism River Park yesterday brought together a larger throng of people, and was in every way more of a success than on the inaugural occasion. There were more wagons, more pediers more beer. In the morning the grounds presented a blank appearance for the reason that the sky was clouded and portended rain, but later in the day when it became and portended ram, but later in the day when it became almost certain that the weather would remain fine the harvest home people began to throng into the park. The evidences that there would be a big crowd were so marked that one of the boothkeepers put out a sign which, being laterpreted, mean, "Sausage, and-wiches and beer ready for 100,000 buyers." The snooting gainerse, cafes, rustic arbors, and especially the dancing bail, were all well patronized, and the mianagers, who were distinguished with red ribbons on the lappels of their coats, winked knowingly at each other and looked happy. The people who did the most work, however, were the members of the German band. The band is the mainager of the testival. It didn't make any difference whether it was a procession that was to be formed or a reception that was to be given or a secone effect that needed bolatering up, the band was called into requisition all the time. The manager, Mr. Fran, was here, there and everywhere. During the alterneou a countnities from the Havarian Volks' Fostival paid a courteous visit to the Heamans. The committee consisted of Measers. Martin Nacotma, Valentine Becker, John Seltzau, Francis Emsing, Philip Koeber, George Kupper, John Schutz, George Wirth and George Gruetwald. When their presence was made known the band tooted some more and the honored guests were accorded to the committee room, headed by sergoant higher Franz, where they were wined and the do their hearts, and a temache' content. There was a miniature scene of Withelmsole, and a guard of Hessians, made up of mix very raw recruits, stood in front of the portice. Whoever they did not teel fix standing quard they dropped their musicis and draft beer. There were acrobatic performances of the very worst.